

Marginal Column
By "COMMENTATOR"

FIGURES recently published in Moscow show that in most fields Soviet industrial and agricultural developments are going according to plan. There is, however, one project which has not been completed, and somebody will be called to account for it one of these days. The Communist party executive decided early in 1948 that Josef Stalin's writings were to be published in 16 volumes. Every two or three months a new volume was to appear, and the series should have been completed some time in 1949. When this deadline arrived, the editors (headed by Molotov) were somewhat behind schedule; they had only produced 13 volumes.

SIX months passed, war broke out in Korea, and General Razmara was killed. Two years after the deadline, there was no indication that Volume 13 of Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin's works was soon to appear. Thirteen is considered an unlucky number by many people, but it would be preposterous to assume that good Leninist-Stalinists would be influenced by popular superstition. The real reason for this most unexpected delay was the considerable difficulty involved in the publication of the works of the Soviet leader.

THE works do not contain everything Stalin ever said or wrote. They are a well-edited and frequently rewritten selection of those of his writings which can serve as a basis for Soviet ideology today. Why should Stalin be compelled to re-issue those articles and speeches which contained mistaken views? If he wrote for instance (on November 7, 1918) that Trotsky was the main chief responsible for the Russian revolution or if he congratulated Hitler as the beloved leader of the German people (September, 1939) or if he declared that England and the U.S. were very democratic states and that those who vilified them as "plutocrats" were mere fascists (November 6, 1941)—why should these statements be recorded in the new edition?

THE other day Volume 13 suddenly appeared in Moscow bookshops and "Pravda" devoted one and a half of its four pages to this historic event; and "Izvestia" was not to be outdone. Searching for the reason for the delay, one finds scores of debatable political points, for 1939-44 were very interesting years.

DOES Stalin believe that a third world war could be prevented? His answer was in the affirmative, when a "Pravda" correspondent asked him last February. His writings and speeches show, however, that literally dozens of times he had dwelt on the inevitability of further world wars. He told "Comrade Ivanov" for instance in 1933: "The co-existence of the Soviet Union and the Imperialist states is unthinkable for the duration. A series of terrible clashes will occur before the end comes." More recently, in February, 1946, Stalin said: "The Second World War was not incidental and cannot be explained as a result of the mistakes of diplomats. It was the inevitable result of the development of the political and economic forces on the basis of monopoly capitalism."

Truce Talks Off Till Wednesday

TOKYO, Saturday (Reuters). — The U.N. cease-fire team arrived in Tokyo by air tonight to discuss with General Ridgway the latest developments in the armistice talks at Kaesong, now recessed for three days. The delegates acceded to the Communist request for a break until July 25, but gave notice they would still refuse to agree on the inclusion on the agenda of the withdrawal of foreign troops from Korea.

A report from the U.N. Advanced Camp said the Communists wanted the adjournment to give them time to consider the U.N. stand on this point and other controversial issues. The Chief Allied delegate, Vice-Admiral Charles Turner Joy, told the Communists he had no need of a recess to reconsider the U.N. position and an Allied statement described the adjournment as unnecessary "in view of the agreement reached on points necessary for an agenda."

After the return of the delegates from the eighth session of the talks, a spokesman acknowledged officially for the first time that the conference had been unable to agree on the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from Korea. The Chief Allied delegate, Vice-Admiral Charles Turner Joy, told the Communists he had no need of a recess to reconsider the U.N. position and an Allied statement described the adjournment as unnecessary "in view of the agreement reached on points necessary for an agenda."

Complete Agenda
Admiral Joy conferred with General Ridgway immediately on his arrival in Tokyo. The General was reported by reliable sources as neither optimistic nor pessimistic over the new turn of events. At the brief one hour meeting today Admiral Joy told the Communists he felt the items already agreed upon by the two delegations were a complete agenda and that the conference should proceed with the task of arranging an

ELECTION ROUNDUP: 'Citizens of Israel First'

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — "You can't stop speaking Hungarian overnight, but you should now think of yourself in the first place as Jews and citizens of Israel," Mr. Ben Gurion said, addressing a Mapai meeting of Hungarian Immigrants' Associations in Tel Aviv.

Referring to the differences within Hungarian Jewry, Mr. Ben Gurion recalled that both Herzl and Stampfer (who founded the first agricultural settlement at Petah Tikvah 75 years ago) were born in Hungary. Mass immigration, he said, would not cause unemployment, because immigrants brought with them their creative abilities. The lag between present needs and rising production would be overcome with the help of Jews in the Diaspora. Welcoming the Prime Minister, Dr. J. Katsner said that Hungary's 100,000 Jews waited for the opportunity to come to Israel.

Dollar or Rouble
Within a few days, 20,000 persons had registered for the 10-year housing scheme, stated Mrs. Golda Myerson, speaking before a capacity crowd this morning. Mapai had always supported mass immigration, but the General Zionists were frightened of it. Turning to Mapai, Mrs. Myerson recalled that Dr. Sneh had shortly before the U.N. decision in 1947 declared that an "independent State was Utopian and had advocated a mandated regime under a tri-umvirate of a U.S., British, and Soviet High Commissioner."

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Murder of Arab King Shock to World Amman in Mourning as Old City Riots

WORLD REACTS

Messages from heads of state from all over the world have been pouring into Amman, while political leaders and peace-loving Muslims have expressed their shock and grief at the murder of King Abdullah, a peace-loving Muslim leader.

London: King George VI sent a message of condolence to Emir Na'if on Friday. Representatives of the British Foreign Office called on the Jordan Minister in London to express the condolences of the Foreign Secretary of State Herbert Morrison.

Washington: President Truman sent a message of sympathy yesterday to Prince Na'if, stating that "King Abdullah's name will live as one of the great heroes in the history of the Arab peoples." Secretary of State Dean Acheson sent a message of regret to the Jordan Prime Minister, Samir Rifaat Rifai.

Reuter reported that diplomatic circles here thought the assassination might strike a blow at proposals of an early settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute by strengthening the hand of extremist leaders in the Arab League. New York: Dr. Ralph Bunche, former United Nations mediator, stated that he was shocked by the news, calling the assassination "another tragic episode in the history of the Near East."

Crown Prince Abdul Ilah, second son of the late King Abdullah, was in London, left here tonight by air for Amman. The Cabinet will meet today to discuss the implications of the assassination. Syria: Political circles here said it would have widespread repercussions in the Arab world and in Arab-Jewish relations. New Delhi: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, conveyed India's condolences in a message to Prince Na'if. Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru said that the assassination was a tragedy for the entire Arab world.

Harriman Makes New Oil Proposals

TEHRAN, Saturday (Reuters). — President Truman's oil envoy, Mr. Averell Harriman, tonight presented the Persians with a series of proposals designed to settle the oil dispute. It was learned from an authoritative Persian source that the proposals were made at a special meeting between Mr. Harriman and his advisers and the Persian Oil Commission.

The source said one of Mr. Harriman's proposals was a compromise suggestion to settle the problem of the form of receipt required from the masters of tankers leaving Abadan. It was not immediately known what the others were.

An authoritative Persian source revealed, however, that Mr. Harriman's proposals were "mainly satisfactory" to the Persians and held out the prospect that they might eventually lead to resumed negotiations with the British.

Both the Americans and Persians indicated that the British had not yet been informed of the Harriman proposals. Persian police here yesterday ordered two senior officials of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company to report to the passport office in Tehran "within a day or two" to be expelled.

Russia Invited To Meeting on Japan

MOSCOW, Saturday (Reuters). — The British and U.S. Ambassadors in Moscow, Sir David Kelly and Admiral Alan Kirk, yesterday handed notes to the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko. Admiral Kirk handed Mr. Gromyko a joint Anglo-American note and the text of the draft Japanese treaty. The note invited Soviet comment on the draft treaty before August 13, and extended an invitation to Russia to attend the peace conference.

During the day, the U.S. Government invited six nations to attend the Conference at San Francisco on September 4.

Murder Motives

Press comment all over the world, stressing that King Abdullah's assassination was a major blow to peace and stability in the Middle East, largely concerned that his assassination was the direct result of his pro-British policy and his believed preparedness to negotiate peace with Israel.

These policies were known to be violently opposed by members of the Mufti clique, as well as by followers of the King's eldest son, Emir Talal. Foreign Diplomats in Jerusalem, however, completely ruled out the possibility of the assassination having been carried out by Talal's supporters.

They pointed out that the assassin, Mustapha Shukri Ushu, was known to have participated in outbreaks against the Polish and Swedish consulates in Jerusalem perpetrated by the "Firqat al Tadmir li Jihad al Muqades" (The Sappers of the Holy Jihad) — a violently pro-Mufti organization.

Other observers pointed out that Riad Bey e-Solh, assassinated last Monday, was a supporter of the Mufti's, and that the latest assassination might well be an act of revenge "evening the Mufti score."

Although extremely varied in background and character, opposition to King Abdullah had been growing steadily since his annexation of the Arab-held part of Palestine. Parliament has several times demanded the resignation of Glubb Pasha, British Commander of the Arab Legion, the cancellation of the Jordan-British Treaty of Friendship and the suspension of the armistice agreement with Israel, and a succession of Premier have had to resign.

Early this year, King Abdullah finally dissolved Parliament because of its incessant opposition on the above points. Jordan's first elections brought a majority of anti-Abdullah elements into Parliament, comprising the entire representative of the Palestinian section and most of the Bedouin. Among them were such active Mufti supporters as the former commander-in-chief of the "Hussein El Fatah" semi-military youth movement.

Emir Naif — The New Regent

The Emir Naif bin Abdullah, second son of the late King, was born in Mecca in 1912. He was educated at the Mecca Elementary Training College, Jerusalem, and received military training from Major E. W. Northfield of the Arab Legion.

After his appointment as Judge in the Tribal Courts he assumed the Presidency of the Court on the death of the Emir Shaker. He was commissioned in the Arab Legion in 1938.

He claimed him King of Iraq but on British advice he returned to Mecca. In 1939, the French crossed the Syrian frontier from the Lebanon, captured Damascus and drove Abdullah's brother, Feisal, from the throne. Abdullah, bent on evicting the French, arrived at Ma'an in Transjordan at the head of 1,000 tribesmen. At the same time, a British Middle East conference was assembling in Cairo, under the presidency of Mr. Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary. After a meeting in Jerusalem with Mr. Churchill, Abdullah agreed to call off the expedition and to accept the sovereignty of the "unwanted" territory of Transjordan. On April 7, 1921, the Parliament of Transjordan was formally founded.

Seven years later Abdullah signed a Treaty of Friendship with Britain and undertook to be guided by her in all matters concerning Transjordan's foreign policy, as well as permitting the British Government to maintain armed forces in Transjordan.

Finally the agreement was superseded by the Treaty of Alliance signed by Mr. Shereef and Ibrahim Pasha in London on March 22, 1946, which recognized Transjordan as a kingdom.

ELATH STATEMENT
LONDON, Saturday. — Mr. Eliahu Elath, Israel Minister to Britain, said on Friday that "the assassination of King Abdullah has not only deprived the people of Jordan of its monarch, but constituted a serious blow to peace and stability in the Middle East."

Iraq Regent to Amman

LONDON, Saturday (Reuters). — The regent of Iraq, Abdul Ilah, and the Jordan Minister in London, Amir Abdul Majid Kaidar, flew to Amman as a result of King Abdullah's assassination.

Heavily-armed guards patrolled the tense streets of the Old City yesterday, as a severe curfew followed looting and riots after the assassination of King Abdullah on Friday. The 69-year-old monarch of the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, was assassinated at 11.45 a.m. (12.45 Israel time) inside the El Aksa Mosque in the Old City of Jerusalem, a short distance from the tomb of his father, Hussein Ibn Ali. He died instantly from a bullet wound in the head.

A half-hour following the murder the Council of Jordan Ministers met at Amman and there declared Crown Prince Naif, King Abdullah's 38-year-old younger son, as Regent. King Abdullah had arrived in the Old City on Thursday night and was due to enquire Riad e-Solh at the noon prayers. The former Lebanese Premier was the victim of assassin's bullets in Amman on Monday.

The assassin, Mustapha Shukri Ushu, 31, is reported to have been in the employ of King Abdullah's old rival, Haj Amin Hussini, former Mufti of Jerusalem. The murderer was shot and killed by the King's guard.

In the general shooting that followed Colonel Riad Bey Hindawi, Arab Legion Commander in the Old City, and Major Riad Bey Anah, Police Commander of the Old City, were hit and wounded.

The King had already entered the mosque ahead of his bodyguard who were still busy taking off their shoes and putting on the slippers worn during services when the shots were fired. The Haram es-Sharif compound, which also includes the Dome of the Rock, is regarded in the Moslem world in holiness second only to the towns of Mecca and Medina.

Ten Murders In 6 Years

The death of King Abdullah marks the 10th Arab political assassination in the Middle East during the past six years.

• Ahmed Maher Fasha, Egyptian Premier, killed by the Moslem Brotherhood in February, 1946, immediately after having read Egypt's declaration of war on Germany and Japan to the Egyptian parliament.

• Ismaam Yahya, King of Yemen, was assassinated in February, 1948, by his Chief Minister and Secretary. Two of his sons were killed in the ensuing conflict.

• Mustapha Fikri Nabhsak, Pasha, Egyptian Premier, assassinated by the Moslem Brotherhood in December 1948, four days after he had ordered the outlawing of the Organization.

• Sheikh Hassan al-Bannah, leader of the Moslem Brotherhood, was himself assassinated, two months later.

• General Husein At'at, post-proclamation dictator after the first Damascus coup d'etat, killed in August 1949, by his successor, Col. Sami Hinnawi.

• Dr. Nuhayla Bey Barakat, Syrian Premier under the 24th regime, also executed in August, 1949, together with Dr. Zaki.

• Col. Kinanawi, assassinated in October, 1950, by a cousin of Dr. Barakat.

• General Ali Razmara, Prime Minister of Persia, was shot and killed on March 7, 1951, by a member of the Fidayan Islam terrorist unit for alleged contacts with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

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• The country-wide curfew was lifted at 5.30 a.m. yesterday, and only bakers, grocers and chemists shops and other vital services were open. Government offices, excepting the Premier's office, the Foreign Ministry, the Post and Telegrams Ministry and the Security Ministry have been closed for three days on official orders.

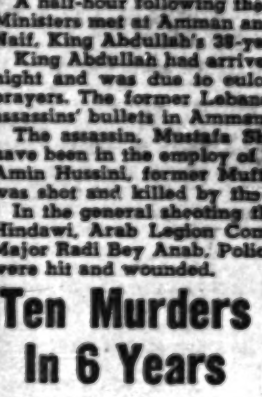
Street traffic was at a minimum. The Old City and neighbourhood were under a 13-hour curfew from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. and the military has taken the area over. Quiet reigned throughout Jordan.

Legion Searches
The Arab Legion continued searching towns and villages throughout Jordan for "extremists." Mandelbaum Gate was sealed. The manhunt in Jordan was believed to be for extremists belonging to the Syrian Nationalist Party, held responsible for the assassination of former Premier Riad e-Solh in Amman last Tuesday.

The assassin, a tailor from the Old City, was a member of the "dynamite squad" of the irregular force which was associated with Haj Amin Hussini during Israel's War of Independence. He had been hiding behind the main



King Abdullah From Mecca To Amman



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E-Solh's Daughter Asks Blood Revenge

"Swear that you will avenge my father's death and see that his assassins do not escape," Alla, eldest daughter of Riad Bey e-Solh, cried to the crowds of mourners who followed her father's funeral in Beirut, on Thursday, Damascus Radio reports.

Clashes that occurred during the funeral ceremony were suppressed by the police. The Lebanese Foreign Minister, Charles Bey Hilla, who fainted during the proceedings, was later admitted to hospital.

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Published by The Palestine Post Ltd., 100, The Post Office, Jerusalem, P.O.B. 22, Tel. 622 (4 lines), 623 (4 lines), 624 (4 lines), 625 (4 lines), 626 (4 lines), 627 (4 lines), 628 (4 lines), 629 (4 lines), 630 (4 lines), 631 (4 lines), 632 (4 lines), 633 (4 lines), 634 (4 lines), 635 (4 lines), 636 (4 lines), 637 (4 lines), 638 (4 lines), 639 (4 lines), 640 (4 lines), 641 (4 lines), 642 (4 lines), 643 (4 lines), 644 (4 lines), 645 (4 lines), 646 (4 lines), 647 (4 lines), 648 (4 lines), 649 (4 lines), 650 (4 lines), 651 (4 lines), 652 (4 lines), 653 (4 lines), 654 (4 lines), 655 (4 lines), 656 (4 lines), 657 (4 lines), 658 (4 lines), 659 (4 lines), 660 (4 lines), 661 (4 lines), 662 (4 lines), 663 (4 lines), 664 (4 lines), 665 (4 lines), 666 (4 lines), 667 (4 lines), 668 (4 lines), 669 (4 lines), 670 (4 lines), 671 (4 lines), 672 (4 lines), 673 (4 lines), 674 (4 lines), 675 (4 lines), 676 (4 lines), 677 (4 lines), 678 (4 lines), 679 (4 lines), 680 (4 lines), 681 (4 lines), 682 (4 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FOUR days after the assassination of King Abdullah, the guest of King Abdullah at Amman, comes the MURDER of a KING, shot by Moslem fanatics in the Old City of Jerusalem, inside a mosque while on his way to prayer. It has been said that moderation was King Abdullah's undoing. It is perhaps true that he stood for a policy of the possible; that he favoured peace with the Jews, not because the emergence of Israel irked him less than it did other Arab rulers, but because he saw in it the best prospect of the peaceful development of his territory. He was prepared for peace with Israel in the same way in which he accepted British tutelage in his penniless kingdom in exchange for the training and equipping of the Arab Legion, today the only Arab force not riddled with graft and bottlenecks in its incompetence. He quarrelled with his sons, whose fanaticism took them no further than to seek to cover themselves with glory by ridding themselves of the British without having first achieved a viable state. This quarrel went so deep that he was believed to have been willing to appoint as his heir young King Faisal II of Iraq, his great-nephew, and to exclude both his own sons from the succession. There would appear to be more to this plan — if such it was — than detestation of the ways of his elder son Talal — whose mental illness is in part attributed to the humiliations he was made to suffer. For the King perhaps envisioned in the union with Iraq that would have resulted, a first step toward independence from Britain, and toward the creation of the Greater Syria that might have restored the Arab dream of the Fertile Crescent empire.

This distant plan could scarcely expect much immediate support. Abdullah's natural heirs were his sworn enemy, so was Syria, that did not wish to be swallowed up, Egypt that would not be rivalled in the Arab world; Saudi Arabia that felt threatened; Britain that saw its influence jeopardized and America that wished only stability in the Middle East and was reluctant to see upheavals for any reason whatever. The plan remained one for the dim future, Talal was declared to be suffering from a nervous breakdown but not actually excluded from the succession, and Abdullah meanwhile remained a singular focus of stability in the Arab world, whose passing will be sincerely mourned in the Western world.

With his death the Arab Legion, once wholly loyal to the King, will be torn between his British masters and the King's two sons, who will not agree easily on the succession. Incitement against Israel is likely to increase, if for no better reason than that no one will again wish to appear to seek moderation. None but Communist sources have any hesitation in ascribing the murder to the Mufti's remnant terrorist organization, perhaps aided by Talal's supporters, and it may be that Jordan commanders will be anxious to parade hostility to Israel for their own safety from assassins. That there will be increased need for vigilance and preparedness on Israel's part there can be no doubt, for murder breeds only murder, and successful crime cries out for retaliation. To those in search of stability in the Middle East the Mufti's re-emergence must be an ill omen. Nor should it be supposed that Abdullah's death will have sated his malice, founded less on the King's implicit recognition of the existence of Israel than on Jordan's annexation of the Naftali area that ended the Mufti's hopes of establishing a "Palestine" government in Gaza. Amin el-Husseini, wartime aide of the Nazis, has now found new protectors and may Arab leaders friendly to the West be likely to wonder unusually who is to be the next. This is a threat to the stability that Israel is seeking, and that the West has guaranteed, and it has set off a wave of disturbances that will have its repercussions for a good time to come, even if the number of deaths spreads no further.

GOVERNMENT CENTRE EASES NEW COMPANIES' ESTABLISHMENT Larger U.S. Investments Under Way

By Jesse Zel Lurie

NEW YORK.

COMPLAINTS from returning American tourists of bureaucratic inefficiency in government offices dealing with investment in Israel have noticeably diminished since the Government Investment Centre began functioning at the beginning of 1950.

A recent report of the Economic Department of the Jewish Agency states that during the year 1950 and the first quarter of 1951, the Agency passed on to the Investment Centre for approval 137 projects involving a projected capital investment of \$55m. and \$11m. Of these the Centre could approve about half — sixty-seven projects with 15 still pending.

The investment planned for the 67 approved projects totals \$43m. and \$11m., about 80 per cent of the total, so that one may conclude that all of these large items were approved.

Very little of this sum, however, has reached Israel. Only the small amount with a few thousand dollars to invest was not scared off by the outbreak of the Korean War and the rise in prices.

For all its work, therefore, the Agency's Economic Department can only show \$5m. in new money en route to Israel. The Agency economists, however, are optimistic over the chances of others on the approved list finding the necessary capital to begin new businesses in Israel.

Large Investors

Total new investments in Israel processed by the Investment Centre under the new investment law are, of course, much greater than the figures quoted above.

Large industrialists, such as the Kaiser-Frazer Company, work directly with the Government and do not need the advice of the Jewish Agency.

The recent experience of the Ampal Company, which is the representative in this country of the cooperative sector of Israel's economy, proves that it is still possible to raise substantial amounts of private capital, in a brief period, if you have an excellent proposition with figures that will bear up under the careful scrutiny of a New York banker and a good salesman like Abraham Dickstein, formerly Assistant General Manager of the Workers Bank in Tel Aviv.

Under Dickstein's leadership Ampal has raised \$10m. capital, most of it in the last two or three years, by selling 3 per cent bonds and 4 per cent preferred stock. It has a credit with New York banks of \$8m. giving it a working capital of \$22m. Last year Ampal loaned \$10m. to Israel, half of it to the Government.

American-Israel Petroleum

With the passage of the Investment Law and the launching of the Israel Bond issue, Ampal has stopped selling its own debentures, and has devoted itself to the formation of new companies raising capital for approved investment in Israel. Most noteworthy of its new companies is the American-Israel Petroleum Corporation, about which false information has appeared in the Israel press.

The facts are these: An Israel government-consumer partnership with a capital of \$1,750,000 has been formed to break the foreign monopoly on the sale of petroleum products in Israel. By

agreement with the foreign companies now operating in Israel and with the Haifa refinery, the Israel marketing company will take fifteen per cent of the market in the first year, increasing by four per cent a year to a maximum of thirty-five per cent in the sixth year.

Stock in the Israel company has been allocated as follows: Government 26 per cent; transport cooperatives 25 per cent; Manufacturers Association, Palestine Electric and other large private consumers 35 per cent; Zim Navigation 10 per cent.

The Israel company will have to buy its own crude, probably in Venezuela, and have it processed in Haifa, as Shell and Vacuum do.

Oil From Venezuela

But not owning any oil wells it will need dollars to purchase the crude. Each of the Israel partners, therefore, will sell half of its stock to American investors. Ampal has formed the American-Israel Petroleum Corporation to purchase half of the forty-five per cent owned by the transport cooperatives and Zim. The President of the American corporation is Rudolph Schoenberg, a veteran Zionist and oil man, and many of the investors are also in the oil business.

Confusion arose when leading American Jews in the oil business were called to Chicago to meet Ben Gurion and listen to Max Ball talk on the prospects of finding oil in Israel. No oil prospecting company has been formed as yet as a result of this meeting, but oilmen present have invested in the oil marketing company, the necessary capital for which has been almost entirely subscribed.

A more ambitious Ampal company in terms of capital

needed is the Israel Hotels Ltd., a four million dollar corporation with a million needed in dollars. The Israel partners have put up the equivalent of a million dollars in the form of four existing hotels — the Yarkon in Tel Aviv, Windsor and Carmel in Jerusalem — and a substantial pound loan. With a two million dollar government mortgage, this corporation will build a 220-room luxury hotel on the ocean front in Tel Aviv, near the old "Red House," and a tourist court hotel in Beerseba.

Other Companies

Other Ampal-inspired companies for which private capital is being successfully raised here to go into partnership with cooperative capital in Israel are the Israel Fiberglass Company, which will manufacture wallboard from the waste of the plywood factory in Ashdod (in partnership with five of the Jordan Valley settlements), the Negro Glass Works (in partnership with Phoenixia) which will make bottles and glassware in Beerseba from local silver sand which Phoenixia used to import from Belgium; Kinneret Lactalizer Canneries to can sardines in partnership with Ein Gev. Others of Ampal's thirteen companies are the Alliance Tire and Rubber Company with a plant now under construction in Hadera; the American-Israeli Housing Corporation and the American-Israeli Shipping Company.

With much of the capital needed for these companies already in hand, Mr. Dickstein is beginning to print stock for the Israel Shipping Corporation soon to be registered in Albany. This company will buy a large passenger ship for the New York-Haifa trade and other vessels for Zim.

Readers' Letters

ZIONISTS ABROAD

To the Editor of The Post

Sir, — In today's issue of the POST you mentioned that "The military regime in Acre and western Galilee villages has been abolished." Readers will form a faulty idea about the present conditions in Galilee, because if a person wishes to spend a week-end with his relatives, there is no need to get a permit, which is not easily given. In many cases no permits are issued to applicants.

The names of the Arab candidates in the Mapai's list is "Rustum Bustani" and not Bustani (there is a great difference).

Yours, etc.

GEORGE NASSAR

Haifa, July 10.

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MILITARY RULE

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BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

MUSICAL DIARY

LI Goren made a promising start as conductor of Kol Israel's Tuesday night concert, opening with an animated performance of Bach's Suite No. 3 in D major. There was a good understanding between the orchestra and the soloist, Doreen Stanfield, when they played Mozart's Piano Concerto in C minor K. 491, lyrically but developing the dramatic accents and vitality.

The most appealing piece on the bill was Ravel's "Le Tombeau de Couperin."

The Jazz-Singer

Leo Fuld gave a 75-minute non-stop performance when he was presented by "Li-La-Lo" to the packed Edison on Wednesday.

The main part of Fuld's repertoire is Yiddish, but he never uses a cheap tear-jerker effect. He looks like Nelson Eddy and possesses a well-trained lyrical tenor voice. His jazz temperament makes his Yiddish songs, especially those with a Rumanian background, irresistible.

Besides the appearance of the enchanting young Yemenite singer Hanna Aharoni and sketches by A. Ruzinska and A. Yalohoni, an ensemble of six good local jazz musicians accompanied the programme composed by Shmuel Fisher.

FRANGO

"Mother Courage" Music

Bert Brecht's Chronicle of the Thirty Years' War, "Mother Courage" and her Children, which got its first performance at the Habimah last week, is interwoven with moving incidental music by Paul Dessau. The German modernist composer who is

provoked a political scandal two months ago when an opera of his with a libretto by Brecht was struck from the repertoire of the Russian-controlled Berlin Staatoper after its first performance.

For "Mother Courage" Dessau wrote rough, striking incidental music, emphasis being on march rhythms. He follows the pattern of the late Kurt Weill, who composed the music to some of the earlier works of Brecht, although Dessau's language appears more programmatic and less inventive than that of his colleague. In the chansons he offers nothing which Weill has not already said. Only the last beggar-song, performed by Hanna Rovina and Raphael Klatzkin, offers a striking effect with its melancholy barrel-organ tone. Small orchestra, under the baton of Firdaus Ben Tishay, gave a correct reading of the score.

Intelligent Singing

The mezzo soprano, Natalis Kachouk, presented songs by Faure, Debussy and Moussorgsky over Kol Israel last Wednesday afternoon. The singer was quite a surprise

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